

Application No. 10/647,503

Docket No. R2184.0255/P255

**REMARKS**

Claims 27, 29-31, 33 and 34 have been amended. Claims 28 and 32 have been canceled. The limitations of former claims 28 and 32 now appear in claims 27 and 31, and the claims have been further amended. The application as amended contains claims 27, 29-31, 33 and 34. Support for the amendments to the claims appears in the original disclosure, including page 31, lines 12+, page 32, lines 19+, and Figs. 8 and 10. Applicant reserves the right to pursue the original claims and other claims in this and other applications.

Claims 27 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Austin in view of NTFS. Reconsideration is respectfully requested. The claims have been amended to obviate the rejection.

A main feature of the present invention is to efficiently compress and manage XSL files including some control codes such as "linefeed code," "tab," and "indent" for better readability. It is not always appropriate, however, to compress all files for saving storage capacity of ROM. Certain types of files, such as executable files and image files, should not be compressed from the viewpoint of response, compression rate and/or correspondence to URLs.

In the case of NTFS, files are automatically compressed, saved and decompressed regardless of their file types. In other words, NTFS does not selectively compress and decompress the files. So NTFS could not operate similarly to the present invention without some additional management mechanism to selectively compress and decompress only XSL files. Specifically, NTFS would need such an additional management mechanism for identifying an XSL file corresponding to a requested URL and decompressing the corresponding compressed XSL file as well as for not compressing files such as executable files and image files other than XSL files.

According to the present invention, a Web application possesses a correspondence table between XSL data and URLs. Thus, it is possible to efficiently manage XSL data by registering compressed XSL files as entries in the correspondence table. In addition, a Web

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page creation part can specify a compressed file. In this case, it is possible to selectively compress and decompress only XSL files without compression of image files and executable files.

Austin relates to an e-commerce technique for exchanging different formatted data between business entities. The examiner might contend that "compressed XSL file" and "decompressed XSL file" of the present invention correspond to "customer data item" and "expanded vendor-formatted data set," respectively. Please note, however, that the conventions differ from each other. The compression of the present invention is a "lossless" type of transcoding, whereas the conversion of Austin is a "lossy" type of conversion. In fact, the conversion of Austin needs an additional "customer profile" to supplement insufficient information as described in column 10, lines 17-67.

Claims 29, 30, 33 and 34 depend from claims 27 and 31 and should be allowable along with claims 27 and 31, and for other reasons. Accordingly, allowance of the application as amended is solicited.

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